Public Office, Bow-Street, Covent-Garden.

THE PUBLIC HUE and CRY;

OR,

Sir John Fielding's General Preventive Plan

SENT

To the Mayors and Chief Officers of Corporations, the Acting Magistrates in the Counties at large, and the Keepers of every County Gaol throughout England.

From FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, to FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1774. [No. 13.

ESCAPED from Justice, charged with Murder and Robbery, Thomas Hebbs, who lately lodged at the Sign of the Kentish Drover, in Long-Lane, Smithfield, and used to work as a Porter at the Inns thereabout, particularly the George. He is about five Feet seven Inches high, about twenty-five Years of Age, wears his own brown straight Hair, round faced, had on a blue Coat, short red Waistcoat, new leather Breeches, new Shoes, and plain plated Buckles; about four Years ago he lived with Farmer Parker, at Lothbury, near Newport-Pagnell, in Bucks.

And also Christopher Riley, and James Marnaugh, charged with a very audacious Burglary. Christopher Riley is an Irishman, a Smith by Trade. Tall and Thin, near forty Years of Age, was last seen in a reddish brown Surtout Coat and striped Waistcoat, and talked of going to work at Newmarket. James Marnaugh is an Irishman, middle sized and stout, about forty Years of Age, round faced, and lank dark Hair; was last seen in a blue Coat with yellow Buttons, and black Stocking Breeches, and worked as a Bricklayer's Labourer in Hackney-Road. Five Guineas Reward on the Commitment of either of the said Offenders.

ESCAPED from JUSTICE,

DANIEL SARJEANT, aged between Twenty and Thirty, little more than five Feet high, round Visage, and arched Nose, wears his own brown Hair tied up in a Club, with a Curl on each Side, snuff coloured Coat, torn across the Back, slit and sewed up, light coloured Waistcoat, leather Breeches, light Stockings, and a linen Apron, and yellow metal Buckles in his Shoes, is a Barber by Trade, but sometimes works as a Taylor, at other Times as a Carpenter, and is very swift of Foot, charged upon the Oath of Barbara, the Wife of James Cook, with assaulting, beating, and attempting to ravish her. A Reward of Three Guineas is offered on the apprehending of the Offender, and delivering him into the Hands of Isaac Ham, Constable, or Augustus Mac Donough, Gaoler, in Harwich.

BROKE out of the House of Correction, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, on Friday Night, the 18th Instant, Thomas Harrison, committed on Suspicion of paying counterfeit Bills; about thirty Years of Age, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, dark Complexion, had on a slouched Hat, brown cut Wig, dark brown Coat, metal Buttons, a Manchester Velvet Waistcoat, a cinnamon coloured surtout Coat almost new, round round Buttons of the same Colour, cloth Breeches the Colour of his Coat, blue and white mottled Stockings, strong Shoes, and steel Buckles.

James Hanlon, committed for the same Offence, appears to be about twenty-six Years of Age, about five Feet five Inches high, light coloured short Hair, fresh Complexion, a reddish Scar upon his right Cheek, pock-broken, had on a shabby Hat, a cinnamon coloured surtout Coat, round metal Buttons same Colour, dark brown Coat with yellow metal Buttons, dirty leather Breeches, blue grey worsted Stockings, turn'd Pumps and plated Buckles.

Any Person securing the above named Persons, and giving Notice thereof, or delivering them up to John Waugh, the Keeper of the House of Correction, in Wakefield, shall receive from the said Keeper a Reward of Five Guineas each.

ESCAPED from JUSTICE,

JOHN MYRTLE, alias Early, alias Richard Dart, alias Martin, charged with several Burglaries in Wiltshire and Hampshire. He is a Shoe-maker by Trade, born in Derbyshire, aged twenty-seven Years, five Feet seven Inches high, straight grown, a little pitted with the Small-pox; was last seen in a blue close Coat, half Boots, and false Curls to his Hair, and commonly has with him one Eleanor Lunn, about nineteen Years of Age, full breasted, strong made, rather short, fresh complexioned, remarkable wide Mouth, large Eyes, brown Hair, a long Foot, and large Legs, who used to wear a red and white linen Gown, or a dark camblet one, and a white Hat with a blue Ribbon. In one of the Robberies, he stole a silver Watch, maker, Josiah Taylor, London, 108. Forty Pounds Reward are allowed by Act of Parliament on his Conviction. And as this is a very extraordinary Offender, it is hoped particular attention will be paid to apprehend him. Give Notice to the above Office, or to Mr. Kimber, at Salisbury.

ABSCONDED about six Years ago, and left his Family a Charge to the Parish of Sandridge, in the Liberty of St. Alban's, Edward Tayler, Labourer in Husbandry, a middle sized Man, about five Feet five Inches high, goes splay footed, is about fifty Years of Age, of a pale Complexion, with dark straight Hair.

Absconded likewise, about three Years ago, Thomas Elbond, Labourer, Chaff-cutter and Thatcher, a lusty Man, about five Feet seven or eight Inches high, round shouldered, between fifty and sixty Years of Age, of a fresh Colour, with red or sore Eyes, has lost some of his fore Teeth, and chews Tobacco.

Absconded likewise, about nine Months ago, William Field, Shepherd and Labourer, a broad shouldered Man, about five Feet six Inches high, has a heavy Gait, and splay footed, is near forty Years of Age, of a fresh Colour, brown curling Hair, and has a sullen Appearance and Behaviour.

Whoever will give Information to the Officers of Sandridge, of the said Edward Tayler, Thomas Elbond, and William Field, or any one or more of them, so as they may be apprehended and brought to Justice, shall receive Two Guineas Reward for each of the said Persons so apprehended.

Thomas Thrale, } Churchwa-
John Dearman, } gers.
Thomas Harris, } Overse-
William Baldock, } ers.

The following Letter is reprinted by particular desire.

To the EDITOR of the PUBLIC HUE AND CRY.

SIR,

AS the three great branches of your laudable plan, viz. the prevention of offences by the speedy detection of offenders, the reformation of manners, by seasonable persuasions conveyed in essays on human life, and doing justice to the merits of the ingenious, must originate from the most benevolent principles; I flatter myself you will not be offended at any attempt to enlarge this truly public spirited undertaking: under this idea you will give me leave to recommend the sparing of a corner of your useful paper, to state from time to time such evils as creep into public mischiefs before they are observed, which, if checked in their infant state, might be prevented, or, if at their full growth, might be remedied by authority. There are indeed errors that might be corrected by a hint only; some ills to be cured even by a constable; others require the care of a magistrate; many call for the power of the sessions; while the few will yield to nothing but legislative interposition. A moral writer speaking of the treachery in love and friendship, and the frequent ingratitude of mankind, laments that the greatest evils in society are out of the reach of the law; nor is it less true that some of the most dangerous and corroding mischiefs to the community are invisible to the common eye, and seldom taken notice of till grown up to such a gigantic size as to strike terror in the beholder; but the keen eye of sympathy and sensibility, like the bright rays of the sun, peep through every chink, and pervade the smallest crevice. To this discernment in a worthy member of society I am indebted for the knowledge of an evil, pregnant with the worst of consequences, and which, though it has long been productive of the most terrible outrages, has been hitherto unnoticed, or unattended to; I mean the indiscriminat mixture of prisoners in our common gaols; for here I am informed debtors, fines, and persons committed for slight offences, are obliged to associate with murderers, house-breakers and highwaymen. Juvenal, who knew human nature well, speaking in his second satire of the gradations of vice, says. "*Nemo repente fuit turpissimus*;" but bad company, evil example, and the abandoned behaviour of the worst of criminals, will soon corrupt the best dispositions, and carry men to the highest pitch of iniquity. Many debtors when hurried from their families to a gaol, may be honest, though unfortunate men; may owe their loss of liberty to their generosity to a friend and his treachery; to the malice, avarice, envy, and self interest of an unfeeling prosecutor; and here I must stop to call forth the public attention, and the assistance of every humane individual, to that noble society, established on the largest principle of benevolence, entitled, "The society for the discharge of persons confined for small debts:" this collection of worthies, if careful in their enquiries, and cautious in their determinations, must occasionally feel such extatic joy in restoring an industrious man to his family as can be equalled by no one, unless by the hearts of those who attend the committees at the Asylum, when orphans are received under that hospitable roof from such precipices, and rescued from such severe and delicate distresses, as seldom leaves a dry eye amidst the benefactors present. Let us even suppose that a debtor may owe his distress and confinement to some degree of idleness and extravagance; will he be reformed by associating with murderers, felons and cheats? Suppose a man sent to prison in execution, on the conviction of an assault, which God knows is too often the case, and that to Newgate too, must it not soon take away those ideas of horror and terror of a gaol so necessary and so useful to common minds, to preserve them from acts of violence? When such a man beholds criminals in irons, charged with the highest crimes, jolly in confinement, and indifferent to their fate, must it not remove from his mind all fear of punishment? And must not such evil communication corrupt good manners? There are other causes for the commitment of persons on penal laws where the principles of honesty are not destroyed, but where such a mixture of prisoners must prove fatal to their morals; example speaks plainer than an argument: in the year 1770, one Luke Gannon, a foreman, was imprisoned six months, being convicted of a common assault; at this time there were a great number of house-breakers and Jew receivers in the same gaol, who, for want of better company, and from the solitude of a prison, necessarily became his associates; and that punishment which was intended as a reformation in him, ruined his principles, and made him one of the most notorious house-breakers that ever lived; and having been a gentleman's servant, he carried his new acquaintances, now become his accomplices, into those houses, where he had served as footman.

In the year 1772, one James Mullins, then a footman in a good family, was convicted for a common assault upon a watchman, and sentenced a year's imprisonment in Newgate; at which place he only remained five months when he received his Majesty's pardon: but in this hopeful academy he met with such excellent masters in the art of house-breaking, that a few weeks ago he was apprehended in the streets at midnight, equipped with a dark lanthorn, tinder-box, turn-screws, and piclock keys, from the largest to the smallest size. Men thus taken from honest and industrious employments, and hurled inconsiderately into our prisons, in their present state, are not only so many members lost to society, but so many useful ones converted into enemies to mankind; and as these instances are numerous, surely an evil so pregnant with mischief to the community, deserves the most serious attention. Perhaps the remedy may not be so difficult, as at first it may appear; for accommodations, in the several gaols, for the seperation of prisoners, is all that is required; and this, in some instances, would be attended with little trouble, and a small expence: but be the charge more or less, the advantages arising from it must repay it an hundred-fold. And it is with great pleasure I recollect, that the laws now in being have sufficiently provided for the removal of this evil, without a fresh application to Parliament; for the building, repairing, and enlarging county gaols, are all vested in the Justices of the Peace at their quarter-sessions. If, in the course of my reflections on this subject, any objection had arisen in my mind, I would have mentioned it in this place; but convinced, from repeated experience, not only of the existence, but of the fatal consequences of this corroding mischief, on the morals of the indiscreet and unfortunate prisoners; I do, with the most profound respect, recommend the speedy consideration of it's cure, to the magistrates throughout England, at their respective general quarter sessions assembled; and I am persuaded, if they should view it in the same light with myself, that the principles of public spirit, a sense of duty, and the feelings of humanity, will all conspire to excite that alacrity in the completion of this work, which it's importance to the community requires at their hands; the more especially, as it must inevitably preserve the lives of many of our fellow creatures by lessening the number of capital offences: and as that oppressive custom, or rather species of robbery practised by prisoners, called garnish (which is an imposition on every fresh prisoner, whether debtor or felon, to pay on his being brought into the gaol a certain sum of money, to be spent in beer, &c. among their unfortunate comrades) lays the first foundation of the above mischevious association. I am happy to think, that this evil also is in the power of the sessions to remedy, and most sincerely rejoice to find by an order made at the last sessions at Shrewsbury, that this work is already begun by the magistrates for that county.

SENEX.

P. S. I have lately been informed, that in the new Plan for Newgate, and New Prison, Clerkenwell, the seperation of felons from other prisoners is provided for.

For the HUE and CRY.

Addressed to all the SHERIFFS *in the different* COUNTIES *in* ENGLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

WE take the liberty to ask you all in this public manner, Whether it is compatible with the laws of this realm, or with reason, that we should under our confinement be obliged to associate with all sorts of felons that to the different county gaols, where it is your pleasure to confine us? We are apt to think that it would be much more eligible, and to the credit of the country in general, if there were proper and decent prisons fitted purposely for our reception, according to our different stations or spheres of life. In the county-gaols we are subject to all the infections that commonly acrue from the felons removed to Newgate, or that breed in the prisons overstocked with felons of all kinds.—Such, gentlemen, are the thoughts and sentiments of your most humble servants, who live in hopes of some redress,

Thousands of Prisoners confined
Feb. 15, 1774. *for Debt, &c.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, Feb. 26.

THE King has been pleased to grant unto Thomas Hanmer, Esq. commonly called Thomas Hervey, of his Majesty's first regiment of foot guards, and to his issue, his royal leave to assume the name of Hervey only, and to use and bear the arms and crest of Hervey, with such variations as may be necessary, in compliance with the request of the Hon. Thomas Hervey, of Bodvel, in Carnarvonshire.

St. James's, Feb. 26. Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Robert Herries, Esq.

The Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, Feb 26. On Thursday last, about half an hour after six in the evening, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, several Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and the ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber, were present.

This great event was soon after made known by the firing of the Tower guns.

Her Majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected; and the young Prince is in perfect health.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

LONDON.

The late emperor, according to letters just received from Constantinople, a few days before his death, sent for the Sultan Abdulhamet, his brother, to whom he recommended the care of the education of his son, and at the same time expressed an ardent desire, that the salutary work of peace might be seriously set about. The same letters assure us, that the sentiments of the court of of Petersburgh, relative to that important object, had not met with any obstacle on the part of the Grand Visir, whose pacific disposition is well known, and who had consequently charged the Chiaoux Ipsir Aga, made prisoner lately by the Russians, and who is at present at Jassy, to confer on that subject with the field-marshal Count de Romanzow; and 'tis added, that the latter had sent a Russian officer to the Turkish army, where he was lodged in the tent of Abdoulretuk, with instructions, from whence it was hoped, that it would not be long before the peace was concluded.

Mustapha III. Emperor of Turkey, who died the 21st ult. in the 59th year of his age, was the eldest son of Achmed III. who was dethroned in 1730. This last emperor ascended the throne the 29th of October, 1757, on the death of the Emperor Osman. He has left an only son (the Sultan Selim) born the 24th of December, 1761, and three daughters, the eldest of whom, aged about 14 years, is already the widow of two Grand Vizirs. The Sultan Abdulhamid, his brother, hath been proclaimed emperor, in consequence of the right of succession, established in Turkey, where the crown descends to the eldest of the family.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Chichester preached before his Majesty at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The sword of state was carried to and from chapel, by the Earl of Bristol.

After his Majesty returned from chapel, there was a numerous and splendid appearance of the nobility and gentry at the drawing-room, at St. James's, to compliment his Majesty on the birth of a Prince. There were present, their Graces the Dukes of St. Albans, Queensbury, Ancaster, Buccleugh, the Marquisses of Rockingham, Carmarthen, the Duchesses of Grafton, Thandois, Bolton, the Countesses Huntingdon, Suss, Effingham, Hertford, &c.

The same day the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of London ordained Arthur Young Curtis, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

This forenoon the Earl of Pembroke came into waiting at St. James's, in the room of the Earl of March, Lord of the Bed-chamber to the King.

Yeſterday a new form of Thankſgiving Prayer was read in all Churches, &c. within the Bills of Mortality, on the ſafe delivery of the Queen.

The Duke of Chandois made a motion on Friday in the Upper Aſſembly for an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, to congratulate him on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a prince: his Grace was ſeconded by Lord Bolton, and the ſame was ordered to be preſented by the Lords with white ſtaves.

Friday Sir John Wrotteſly moved in the Houſe of Commons for an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, to congratulate him on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince; which was ſeconded by Thomas De Grey, Eſq; ſon of the Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas. The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. A conſiderable number of private bills, &c. were received. The Sheriffs of London preſented a petition for leave to make a navigable cut from Moorfields to Waltham-abbey. Mr. Alderman Townſend oppoſed it, as it would injure his private property. It is referred to a committee.

On Monday laſt the Lord Chancellor determined a cauſe in Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, in which a Gentleman of Cheſhunt was plaintiff, and a Lady of Saliſbury, defendant. The bill was brought by the plaintiff to oblige the Lady to deliver up a bond given by him, in which was a promiſe of marriage; when the plaintiff thought proper to compromiſe the matter, by giving the Lady 1000l. and coſts. The Counſel for the plaintiff were, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Maddocks, and Mr. Aings; for the defendant, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Serjeant Burland, Mr. Kennyan, and Mr. Wadmore.

Laſt Wedneſday was finally determined at Doctors Commons before Sir George Hay, Kat. a cauſe brought by the next of kin of Allington Wild, Eſq; late of Aldersgate-ſtreet. The nature of the cauſe was, whether the ſeveral teſtamentary papers alledged to be of the deceaſed's handwriting, and containing a diſpoſition of his perſonal eſtate, would paſs under the ſaid ſchedule to the perſons therein named as legatees; when the Judge, after three days hearing, pronounced that the ſchedule marked A and B. were the acts of the teſtator, rejected the reſt of the papers, and aſſigned the next of kin to take adminiſtration with the ſaid teſtamentary ſchedule, marked A. and B.

A well dreſſed ſharper called the other night at a houſe near St. James's-ſquare, and inquired of the maid whether her maſter, (naming him, for he pretended to know him very well) was at home; being anſwered in the negative, and that the family were gone out to ſpend the evening; he turned about, and ſeemingly went away; but immediately returned, and ſaid, he only wanted to borrow a cloak to put over his wife's ſhoulders, and would return it by his boy the next morning; the ſervant very good-naturedly gave him her miſtreſs's beſt cloak; but has never ſince heard of the borrower. We inſert this as a caution for ſervants in general, to take care never to admit ſtrangers into parlours, or to deliver any thing to them, under any pretence whatſoever, as the town is full of ſuch pitiful villains: And this trick in particular has been practiſed ſeveral times both in town and country, with ſucceſs.

Saturday being the adjourned day for the ſeſſion at the Old Bailey, the court ſat, and tried four priſoners, who received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years; two of them were for uttering of counterfeit money; and the Recorder paſſed ſentence of death on twelve convicts.

MARRIAGES.] On Thurſday laſt was married Mr. Muſgrave, of Milk-ſtreet, to Miſs Hide, of Haſtings, in Suſſex.

DEATHS.] Yeſterday morning died, at Hampſtead, in the 52d year of his age, Dr. Anthony Aſkew, Phyſician to St. Bartholomew's and Chriſt's Hoſpitals, and Regiſter and Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London. It is ſuppoſed he died poſſeſſed of the beſt, rareſt, and moſt learned collection of books and manuſcripts (for their number) in Europe. Thurſday laſt Lady Anne Parker, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield. A few days ago Mr. William Brett, many years an eminent Grocer at Lewes in Suſſex. Monday night, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Sheriffe, an Actor belonging to the Theatre at Bath. A few days ago, at Wear Gifford, near Barnſtaple, Devon, Margery Bonefoy, aged 114. She retained all her ſenſes perfect to the laſt, and could read the ſmalleſt print without the aſſiſtance of a glaſs.

TUESDAY, March 4.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna, Feb. 6.

THERE has never been remembered, even in the months of July or Auguſt, ſo hot weather as we have had for theſe three months paſt, particularly January, when there was thunder and lightning almoſt every day. This extraordinary and ſudden change has cauſed a very dangerous and epedemical fever among the people, of which great numbers have died in Lower Hungary, for which reaſon orders have been given to the Police in ſeveral places there, to throw into the river one barrel of wine out of every three, in order to raiſe the price of that article, ſo that the lower claſs of people ſhall not be able to drink it too much, as they are more liable to catch the epedemical fever.

It is ſtrongly reported here, that the Empreſs-Queen is dangerouſly ill.

Great preparations are making at our Court for the departure of the Emperor, who will ſet out very ſoon to the army in Tranſylvania.

Warſaw, Feb. 5. It is aſſured, that the court of France has again offered to that of Peterſburgh its mediation to bring about a peace.

They write from Peterſburgh, that on New Year's Day, a letter was found at court, directed to be opened only by the Empreſs herſelf. The perſon who found it, gave it to the Empreſs, who read it, and finding the author cummunicated ſeveral things to her, under the ſignature of *An Honeſt Man*; her Imperial Majeſty employed proper meaſures to find him out, but as he did not think proper to appear, the letter was burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

Vienna, Feb. 9. Our troops are to form ſeveral encampments this year. While the court is in Luxembourg, all the regiments of foot in Auſtria are to form a camp near Minkendorf. A body of cavalry is to encamp in Hungary; and 45 battalions, two regiments of dragoons, and one of huſſars, are to aſſemble the 16th of Auguſt, near Prague; and other troops are to encamp in Moravia.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the court of Ruſſia has reſolved to admit no more foreign officers into the army as volunteers; but the two Princes of Waldeck are excepted.

LONDON.

They write from Conſtantinople, that all their naval force is collected at the mouth of the Dardanelles, to prevent the Ruſſians making an entrance there, which it is expected they will attempt.

The reports of the rebellion in Ruſſia are different and contradictory, ſeveral aſſert, that the number of rebels daily encreaſe and that they are beſieging Orenburg and Kaſſan.

By a letter from the continent, we are informed, that the court of France has offered itſelf the ſecond time, as a mediator, to bring about the eace between the Porte and Ruſſia; and it is greatly hoped, that it will be brought to perfection.

They write from Peterſburgh, that their court reſolved not to admit any foreign officers in the ſervice of the army as volunteers.

Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which the principal officers of ſtate, foreign miniſters, &c. were preſent.

The ſame day a great number of the principal nobility and gentry was preſent at St. James's, to make their enquiry after her Majeſty and the young Prince; and, we have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that her Majeſty is as well as can be expected in her preſent circumſtances, together with the young prince.

A perſon juſt arrived from the Weſt-Indies ſays, that a Spaniſh cruizer has lately taken two ſhips bound from New England to Jamaica, and carried them into the Havannah.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated Jan. 22.

A boat came on ſhore this morning from the William, late Spencer, commander, belonging to Liverpool, bound to Guinea, requiring aſſiſtance of the conſul to bring the veſſels which ſhe left off Port Santa into the port: ſome of the people have roſe with intent to turn pirates, and have killed the captain, mate, and carpenter; however, the ſecond mate has got the veſſel again in poſſeſſion, and killed two of the ringleaders, and ſecured the reſt on board.

The following ſhips were drove on ſhore at Madeira in a violent ſtorm that happened on the 8th of Jan. viz. the Harriott, Dicks, and the Garland, Engliſh, were both drove on ſhore, and all the crew periſhed; alſo a Portuguese ſnow and Portugal ſchooner; four people ſaved, and fifteen periſhed. The Triton, Saunders, from New York, on ſhore, and all the crew periſhed except the mate and boy. The Hankey, M'Intoſh, from London to the Grenades, on ſhore, and all the crew periſhed except the captain and cook. The Richard and Mary, Hurſt, from Cork, on ſhore; the crew ſaved. The Hoppett, Blackman, from Gottenburgh, on ſhore; the crew ſaved, but the ſhip is gone to pieces.

The Trinity Company are come to a reſolution to begin immediately the removing ſeveral impediments to the navigation, from below Graveſend.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 25.

"Great quantities of wheat and wheaten flour have been ſhipped, and now continue ſhipping at this port, all along the coaſt of Suſſex, and Iſle of Wight, for Havre de Grace and other parts, for the bounty; and we hear that unlimited commiſſions are ſent over to buy up all the wheat and wheaten flour that can be purchaſed, for the ſupply of the French ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies."

On Saturday laſt a cauſe was tried in the Common Pleas, at Guildhall, between Meſſ. May and Co. merchants at Amſterdam, plaintiffs, and Meſſ. Robſon and Bolas, merchants, in London, defendants; concerning a bill of Exchange, drawn by the latter on the former for 220l. on account of Mr. Cookſen, who ſoon after became a bankrupt. Meſſ. May and Co. proteſted againſt paying the bill, on account of Cookſen, and gave notice accordingly, that they paid it on account of the drawers only. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 220l. damages and intereſt.—Council for the plaintiffs, Mr. Serjeant Burland and Mr. Wilmot: for the defendants, Mr. Serjeant Walker and Mr. Baldwin.

The Rev. Sir Peter Rivers, Bart. is preſented to the valuable rectory of Chelmſford, in Eſſex, on the preſentation of Lady Mildmay.

Saturday evening a diſpenſation paſſed the ſeal, for enabling the Rev. Benjamin Underwood, M. A. late of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, Champlain to the Lord Biſhop of Ely, to hold the united rectories of St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Lawrence Pountney in Cannon-ſtreet, London; and alſo the rectory of Eaſt Barnet in Herefordſhire, worth 300l. a year.

The ſame day a diſpenſation paſſed the ſeal, for the Rev. John Bradford M. A. of King's college, Cambridge, chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl of Litchfield, to hold the Rectory of Ideford, in the county of Devon, and dioceſe of Exeter (to which he was lately preſented) together with the vicarage of Winkleigh, in the ſame county and dioceſe, worth 260l. per annum.

A diſpenſation has paſſed the ſeal, for enabling the Rev. Henry Chator, LL. D. formerly of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to hold the vicarage of Kirkby Stephen, in the county of Weſtmoreland, and dioceſe of Carliſle, together with the vicarage of Catterick, in the county of York, and dioceſe of Cheſter, worth upwards of 600l. a year.

Robert Supple, Eſq; is appointed Captain Lieutenant in the 41ſt regimen of foot, or invalids.

Extract of a Letter from Brigg in Lincolnſhire, Feb. 20.

"The Methodiſts have got ſuch hold of the weak part of mankind, that if any of theſe people meet with any oppoſition or contradiction they think they have a right to take away their own lives: On Wedneſday laſt one of theſe infatuated men threw himſelf into the river in this town; and notwithſtanding the remonſtrances and endeavours of ſeveral perſons preſent, obſtinatelydrowned himſelf."

DEATHS.] Saturday morning died, at Stamford Brook, near Turnham-greens, Mr. Patterſon, of Charing-croſs, turner and matlayer to his Majeſty. Same day, Mr. Vanhendon, an eminent Hamburgh Merchant, in Lemon-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, ſuppoſed to be worth 10,000l. which he acquired with a fair character. On Sunday, in Onſlow-ſtreet, Saffron-hill, Charles Dodd, Eſq. in the Commiſſion of the Peace for Middleſex. Same day, at Hampſtead, Dr. Anthony Aſkew, of Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury. The 7th inſt. of Baledgarno, the Hon. Mrs. Ann Gray, wife of William Gray, Eſq; at Kirkbrehead, near Edinburgh. On Friday evening, at Edinburgh, Lady Amelia Lindſay, relict of the deceaſed Sir Alexander Lindſay, Bart. Evelick.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Venice, February 4.

PRINCE Repnin, who arrived here a month ago from his late captivity at Conſtantinople, ſet out a few days ago for Peterſburgh.

A few days ago a courier arrived here from Peterſburgh, who will ſet out on board an Engliſh veſſel for the iſle of Paros with the firſt fair wind: he carries a diſmiſſion for the Vice-Admiral Spiritow, and the Vice-Admiral Germanow is to have the command of the Ruſſian fleet in his ſtead.

Francfort, Feb. 15. Some letters from Ruſſia mention, that the rebels were attacked and defeated by Colonel Freiman; and others ſay, that they retired of their own accord to the mountains, and that their number augments daily. Some accounts mention, that a certain court is endeavouring to bring about a peace between Ruſſia and the Porte, having, for the ſecond time, offered its mediation; and we flatter ourſelves that this grand affair will be brought about, as the deceaſed Grand Seignor ſtrongly recomended his ſucceſſor to incline to peace; and it is well known that the Grand Vizir has ſhewn his inclination to put an end to the war.

Manheim, Feb. 15. It is ſaid that an alliance is forming between the courts of Verſailles, Peterſbourg, and Stockholm.

Modena, Feb. 4. They write from Turin, that the marriage of the Prince of Piedmont with the Princeſs Adelaide of France has been declared at court.

LONDON.

The preſent Grand Seignior, it is ſaid, propoſes to ſubmit the differences between the Porte and Ruſſia to the mediation of Great Britain.

Couriers are continually paſſing and repaſſing between London and the Hague, and freſh packets are received by every mail. Some important matters are now agitating between the two powers to ſecure and increaſe their commerce.

Laſt Tueſday the Water Bailiffs people went to go on board the Smelt-Catchers Veſſels, in order to ſerve them with ſummonſes to appear before the Lord-Mayor for fiſhing with unlawful nets; but upwards of forty of them had got together, and threatened that if any of them attempted to come on board they would murder, and ſeemed to defy the Lord-Mayor's power; whereupon the Water Bailiffs yeſterday applied to the Lord-Mayor to allow them a farther aſſiſtance to ſecure thoſe people, that they may be brought to juſtice; but his Lordſhip deferred the hearing, in order to take the advice of the Court of Aldermen upon the matter.

Accounts from different parts of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, and South parts of the county of Durham, mention, that vaſt numbers of farmers and artificers are preparing to go to North America, by the firſt ſhip for thoſe parts. It is ſurpriſing with what avidity they enquire for ſhips intending to ſail there, being deſirous to embrace the firſt opportunity.

A gentleman that left Boſton the 20th of January, informs us, that the day before his departure ſeveral caſks of tea were burnt oppoſite the Cuſtom-houſe there, in the preſence of many thouſand ſpectators.

DEATHS.] Laſt Friday died, at his houſe at Twickenham, Nathaniel Lloyd, Eſq. Sunday morning, in an advanced age, at his rectorial houſe at Weſt Titherly, in the county of Southampton, the Rev Mr. Harriſon, who had been many years Miniſter of that pariſh, and of Baddeſly in the ſame county. Monday, in Quaker-ſtreet, Spitalfields, Mr. Iſaac Hall, well known in the pariſh of Hackney by the name of Old Plainly. Yeſterday in Lothbury, John Barton, Eſq. formerly an eminent Iriſh Merchant, but had retired from trade ſome years ſince. A few days ago in Scotland, Michael Pravie, (formerly Sir Michael Pravie, an attainted Baronet in the reign of George I.) aged 101 years. Sunday, at his houſe in Church-ſtreet, St. Ann's, Dr. Arnaud, aged 76. Thurſday, after many years confinement in the Fleet Priſon, Mr. Robert Nevitt, poſſeſſed of a capital eſtate at Nantwich in Cheſhire. Sunday, at Hendon, Mr. Todd, formerly an eminent Maltſter in Whitechapel. Yeſterday, in an advanced age, Mr. Bonnet, an eminent Jeweller in Founders-Court, Lothbury.

THURSDAY, March 3.

LONDON.

His Sicilian Majeſty having appointed a Spaniſh Grandee to the poſt of ſecretary of the marine, gives general diſguſt to the Neapolitan nobility.

According to ſome private advices from Paris, they are pretty well ſatisfied that the naval armaments making in the ports of Spain, and the camps forming on the frontiers, are intended to make an acquiſition which that Court have long had an eye upon; but it is ſo profound a ſecret, that the politicians are at a loſs to judge where it lies.

By the laſt Holland mail, advices are received of a late dreadful fire at Geneva, by which the great church, with other public and private buildings, are deſtroyed, but happily no lives are loſt.

It is confirmed, that ſeveral of the Jeſuits, who lately retreated into the dominions of the Barbary powers, are following the example of the Duke de Ripperda, who was afterwards the Baſſaw Bouneval.

By a treaty lately made between his Pruſſian Majeſty and our Court, the Engliſh are to be allowed an excluſive trade to the Port of Embden in the Baltic.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Pruſſian Ambaſſador was at Court for the firſt time ſince his indiſpoſition.

Yeſterday there was a Levee at St. James's.

The Charter of Incorporation of the Judges and Officers who are to form the new Court of Juſtice in the Indies, is at length agreed on; orders are given for preparing the inſtrument, which will contain no leſs than thirteen ſkins of parchment: It impowers them to chooſe their ſucceſſors.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New York, brought by the Harriet packet boat, Capt. Lee, in 20 days to Falmouth. Alſo a mail from the Weſt Indies, brought by the Grantham Packet-boat, Bull, to Falmouth.

The South-Carolina Gazette contains the following article, dated Charles-Town, Jan. 21. "Letters from Virginia inform us, that about the 19th of laſt month an expreſs arrived at Williamſburg from the Weſtern Frontiers of that Province, with diſpatches to his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, giving the following account, viz. In the beginning of October laſt, Capt. William Ruſſel, with ſeveral families and upwards of 30 men, ſet out with an intention to view the country towards the Ohio, and to ſettle within the limits of the expected new government: a few days after ſetting out, the body was unfortunately divided into three ſeparate parties, viz. in the front, the main body, with the women and children, the cattle and baggage; in the centre, Capt. Ruſſell's ſon, with five white men and two negroes; and in the rear, Capt. Ruſſell himſelf, with a ſtrong party. One night Capt. Ruſſell's ſon, with his people, encamped a few miles ſhort of the front or main body, and the next morning about day-break, being aſleep in the camp, they were fired upon by a party of Indians, who killed young Mr. Ruſſell, four other white men and one negro. Capt. Ruſſell coming up ſoon after with the rear, found his ſon's corpſe mangled in an inhuman manner, having an arrow left ſticking therein, and a war-club left lying near it. After this aſſault, the whole body returned again to the ſettlements. It appeared afterwards, that the Indians had purſued young Ruſſell's party ſome conſiderable diſtance the day before. The Indians are ſuppoſed to be Cherokees.

"The above melancholy account gives ſtrength to the opinion of General Gage, and many other gentlemen well acquainted with America, viz. that the eſtabliſhments of the new government of Vandula would very probably, among many other inconveniences, bring on an Indian war."

DEATHS.] On Monday died Caus Thompſon, Eſq. ſheriff for the town and county of Kingſton upon Hull. On Tueſday, in Burlington-ſtreet, James Chetwynd, Eſq. barriſter at law. On Tueſday, Dr. Dowſett, lately elected Phyſician to the Chapter-Houſe. On Sunday, in Church-ſtreet, St. Ann, Soho, Dr. George Arnaud. On Monday, Mr. Walker, one of the Yeomen of his Majeſty's Body Guard. Saturday, at Twickenham, the Hon. Nathaniel Lloyd, uncle to Lady Poulett. Yeſterday, John Barton, Eſq. an eminent merchant in Lothbury.

We hear that on Thurſday evening the 24th of February, a gentleman and lady were ſtopped in a poſt chaiſe near the twenty-four mile ſtone, near Bagſhot, by a ſingle highwayman.

Committed from the Public-Office in Bow-Street during the Courſe of laſt Week.

Sarah Simms, for ſtealing a ſilver watch, the property of John Dainting; George Grubb, for robbing the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliams on the highway near Richmond in Surry; Frances Hall, Richard Garrett, and John Eddin, for ſtealing a quantity of china, the property of Thomas Morgan; William Brown, and John Griffin, for breaking open the houſe of George Tullock, and ſtealing a great coat and a quantity of ſilver plate, and James Stewart, for receiving the ſaid goods, knowing them to be ſtolen; Leonard Wardell, for ſtealing ſix tea ſpoons, the property of Ralph Wells; Charles Green, otherwiſe Dudley, for ſtealing a horſe, the property of John Sherwood.

Committmen s during the Courſe of laſt Week.

To Saliſbury Gaol, John Randall, for felony, aged ſeventeen, five feet two inches high, a labourer.

To Stafford Gaol, James Simpſon, a bankrupt, for not appearing to his ſummons; John Williams, of Eccleſhall, for felony; Joſeph Britain, for burglary, aged twenty ſeven, five feet ſeven inches high.

To Ivelcheſter, Benjamin Coombs, for ſheep-ſtealing, aged twenty-ſeven, five feet nine inches high, born at Stroud, in Somerſetſhire; Joſeph Bull, for ſheep-ſtealing, aged twenty-eight, five feet nine inches high, born at Chilton, in Somerſetſhire.

To Glouceſter Caſtle, Giles Bennet, for burglary, aged thirty-ſix, five feet nine inches high, a brazier, born in Wilts; Thomas Cole, and John Prowett, for ſheep-ſtealing, they are both Glouceſterſhire men.

To Lincoln Caſtle, Samuel Jellis, for ſtealing lead from Lincoln cathedral, born in Lincoln, aged thirty-one, five feet ſeven inches high, a bricklayer; William Pears, for felony, born at Epworth, aged twenty-one, five feet ſeven inches high, a bricklayer.

To Oxford Caſtle, Joſeph Maſon, for felony, aged twenty-ſix, five feet four inches high, born at Charlbury Oxfordſhire.

To Lancaſter Gaol, Edmund Hunt, and James Dane, for felony; Dane is five feet ſeven inches high, born in Mancheſter; Hunt is five feet ten inches high, and born at Namptwich.

OBSERVATIONS.

If the Keepers of the County Gaols continue punctually to make a weekly return to the above office of the names and deſcriptions of the offenders committed to their charge, it muſt be the means of recovering many priſoners that have broke Gaol, and of detecting many notorious criminals who have committed offences in the counties from whence they have eſcaped; and if the Poſt-Maſters in the different parts of England pay an exact attention to the directions they have received from the Hon. the Poſt-Maſter General, in ſending an immediate account of every robbery that comes to their knowledge, with the beſt deſcription of the offenders, the whole ſtate of criminal matters that ariſe within the courſe of the week, will be contained in this Paper, the Public Advertiſer, and the Gazetteer, to which therefore we refer Pawnbrokers, Silverſmiths, Dealers in Cloaths, and Horſe Dealers, to prevent their buying or receiving ſtolen goods or horſes; for as it is natural for offenders who eſcape juſtice in the country to fly towards London for ſhelter, ſuch occurrences, together with thoſe that ariſe in town, are advertiſed in theſe two daily papers; and as it is alſo as common for offenders, who eſcape juſtice in this metropolis, to fly into the country for ſhelter, theſe occurrences are conſtantly advertiſed in the HUE and CRY: by theſe reciprocal methods eſcapes muſt be rendered difficult, the evil-diſpoſed deterred from involving themſelves and families in diſtreſs; the number of capital offenders leſſened, and the lives of many of his Majeſty's ſubjects thereby happily ſaved, to the joy of humanity, and the honour of civil policy.

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